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THE TRIBUNE AT THE WORLD'S PAIR.
THE 18, BUNE can be found especially on sale at the lowing places in Chicago:
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1893.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Iverna won the chief race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club regatta, on a time allowance; the Britannia was second and the German Centre party may support the Army bill room for excuse. if the religious disabilities are removed. Lord Salisbury reviewed a procession of Orange- of some of the most important manufacturers in

Domestic.-Secretary Smith repealed an order issued by General Raum, when Commissioner of by costly exhibitions. It is well known that Pensions, in regard to disabilities not of service | not a few of them have withdrawn in disgust erigin. = The Presbyterian General Assembly postponed the beginning of the trial of Dr. Briggs until Monday. == United States District-Attorney Milchrist filed a bill in the Federal Court in Chicago for an injunction to prevent the opening of the World's Fair gates on Sun-reasonable excuse for this state of things, but removed from the tomb in New-Orleans prepara- the failure to meet foreign exhibitors with such tory to its transfer to Richmond, Va. === It | treatment as must be thought fair and satisis thought the liabilities of Charles Foster, ex- factory. The foolish controversy about music Secretary of the Treasury, may amount to and musical instruments has also tended strong-

City and Suburban.-Patrick Cash, Chief of Police of Williamsbridge, shot and killed James Cleary during a political quarrel. - The Ceaching Club held its purade. === Winners at Gravesend: Stonenell, Deception, Domino, Banouet. Dolly colt, Josie, Sleipger. === Yale won the Intercollegiate games at Manhattan Field. The Giants defeated the Philadelphia team at the Polo Grounds by a score of 9 to 5. === Prizes and diplomas were awarded to students at the Metropolitan Museum School of Art. === Stocks opened weak and declined to the end. General Electric was conspicuously weak, but losees of 1al 1-2 per cent were sustained by other stocks which could not have been affected by its decline. Money on call was nominal at 2 per cent.

Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and slightly warmer. Temperature yesteroay: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 52; average 55 3-8.

Williamsbridge, in Westchester County, has for the last four-and-twenty hours been de prived of the services of its Chief of Police. who lies in the County Jail at White Plains. charged with having shot and killed James Cleary, a fellow-politician, late on Friday night. The crime is rendered all the more reprehensible by the fact that it originated in a personal quarrel between the two men on the subject of some contract, and that the Chief of Police was in uniform and drunk at the time when he shot down his victim.

Each year the interest of New-Yorkers in art increases, and each year there are new encouragement and incentive for students. The awards of prizes and diplomas yesterday at the Metropolitan Museum of Art Schools mark another step in the march of beautiful art at home. To those who have won laurels there is a fresh impulse born of commendation and reward; and to those who have striven, but have not quite gained the sweet leaf of victory, there must be the resolve to try on and finally to win. And so these young lovers of ait bring honor to themselves, to those who aid them in their work, and to the city which claims them for its sons and daughters.

The system of making awards which governs at the World's Fair has been sharply criticised ever since it was agreed upon. The dissatisfaction has culminated in the withdrawal of a number of national exhibits, and the latest news is that the protesting Commissioners have decided to enter into competition among themselves, will establish a board of jurors independent of those in the American section and will issue independent diplomas. It is to be hoped in the interest of the Fair that the action of these Commissioners is only tentative, and that an agreement may be reached concerning the delicate and perplexing question of awards which will be fairly satisfactory to all concerned, or a majority of all. It is to be much the new business will be, consequent said, however, that until human nature is amended so that many men shall not have many minds, no system of awards can be framed which will please every exhibitor.

Michael J. Kelly is an eccentric man in 5 per cent of this amount, would be \$249,038. some Things, but he is a remarkable baseball player, and his acquisition by the New-York Club proffises to be a good thing all around. Kelly is one of those fortunate people possessed of an unusual amount of magnetism. He is an enthusiast himself, and his very presence in a game insures a lively contest. rules have now been fully tested and the public likes the change. There is more batting and obtained by the city would be no more than

The Western teams of the National League | the Manhattan Company is abundantly able to open in the East to-morrow. These teams have been playing in fine form, and their advent in the East insures some exciting greendiamond battles. Double games are scheduled for Decoration Day, and with fair weather no doubt enormous crowds will be in attendance. The Cincinnati team play in New-York and Louisville in Brooklyn.

Eight drags took part in the twentieth annual parade of the Coaching Club yesterday morning, and the meet in Central Park at the foot of the Mall was witnessed by a large and appreciative crowd. The condition of certain portions of Fifth-ave, and of the Westchester roads rendered necessary an abandonment of the usual route, and that followed by the craches yesterday lay through the Park to the Seventy-second-st. entrance, thence by the Riverside Drive to the Manhattan Field at One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st., where the party were entertained at luncheon by the members of the Horse and Cattle Company, and afterward home again to the city. Although the number of coaches that turned out was smaller than on the occasion of the parade last year, yet their trim aspect, the excellence of their horsing, and the aspect presented by the dashing toilets and pretty faces of their fair passengers contributed to render the parade a very attractive spectacle.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN DANGER. The World's Fair at Chicago is not so managed as to satisfy the judgment or the wishes of the people who have contributed largely through their State and national governments to make it a success, nor is it so managed as to reflect nothing but credit on the country. It is not pleasant to say this; it would be much more agreeable to record unbroken victories and untarnished splendors in an undertaking to which the credit of the United States has been so largely pledged. But the formal prote-t by representatives of exhibitors from many countries, including all the more important, and the withdrawal of their exhibitions from competition for official awards, on the ground that faith has not been kept with them in establishing a fair and reasonable international jury, are only the latest of many evidences that the great undertaking is not satisfactorily managed in all essential particulars.

The precise point of objection in this case calls for no discussion, and will bear none. The exhibition must be in the worst sense a failure if in respect to fairness it does not satisfy the exhibitors. The first object, to the line. If the Commission will now make which every other should have been made to yield, was to meet exhibitors with a treatment so conspicuously fair and just that there could be no ground for complaint. The management does not appear to have intended any injustice to foreign exhibitors, as it had no motive for any; but it has neglected to give them reasonable assurance that justice will be done, and Valkyrie third. === Dr. Lieber's faction of the | the protest under such circumstances leaves no

Not much need here be said of the treatment this country, who had proposed to expend large sums in contributing to the success of the Fair at the treatment they have received, so that the Exposition will include nothing representing the foremost firms or companies in some departments of industry. No one can give a = The body of Jefferson Davis was it affects the credit of the country less than ly to discredit the whole performance.

The attempt to disregard express conditions upon which the United States aid was granted, by opening the Fair on Sunday, likewise raises a question of good faith. Much might have been said on either side, if the management had straightforwardly refused to touch the money of the United States in view of the condition prescribed. If it was judged absorlutely necessary to the success of the enterprise to admit the public seven days in the week, the only proper time to say so was before a dollar from the United States had been received or expended. No one is deceived by the proclamation that the money from the United States shall be refunded, because there is no probability from present appearances that enough will remain, after meeting the bonds and other prior liens on the enterprise, to make any such repayment. Neither the moral nor the religious question can properly be raised at this late day by managers who have received and in part expended the funds granted under an express condition by the United States. If there are sound reasons for believing that it would be better for the morals of all concerned, and more consonant with Christian duty, to open the Exposition on Sunday in part, the only time to discuss those questions was before the grant was accepted and used. Under the circumstances, it can only be considered an act of bad faith to use funds granted with a condition, and then to disregard that condition.

It may not yet be too late to make this great undertaking as creditable in all respects as it assuredly is in some. But in view of the attitude taken by foreign exhibitors there is not much time to lose.

MR. STARIN'S FIGURES. Mr. Starin, of the Rapid Transit Commission. has performed a useful work in making his uminous statement of the controversy that has been going on between the Commission and the Manhattan Company. The facts and merits of this controversy have been deliberately obscured, and for this the members of the Commission who have favored a surrender to the elevated people on their own terms appear to be in the main responsible. Mr. Starin states the case precisely and clearly. The Commission has demanded that the Company shall extend its lines in various directions, and shall thereupon pay to the city for a privilege which will amount to the permanent monopoly of the rapid transit passenger traffic at the rate of 5 per cent on the company's net earnings. These net earnings are to be ascertained by deducting its operating expenses and its regular taxes from its gross earnings. What they will amount to in figures cannot, of course, be said, because there is no way of telling how upon the extensions; but, estimating upon the business of 1892, when the gross earnings were \$10,835,978, the operating expenses \$5.375, 349, and the regular taxes \$479,864, they would amount to \$4.980,765, and the tax, at

The Company desires to pay only 3 per cent of the net earnings, and, in computing them, insists that there shall be deducted from the gross earnings not only the operating expenses and the taxes, but the item of interest on bonds. amounting to \$1,919,052, so that the net earnings for 1892 ascertained in this way would only amount to \$3,061,713, and the tax

pay the larger figure demanded by the Commission, and that if it did pay on the Commission's basis, it would even then be paying less in proportion to its profits than the street surface railroads are by law compelled to pay. He shows that the average cost of operating surface roads in New-York is 72 per cent of the gross receipts, while the cost to the Manhattan Company is only 50 per cent, and he shows that if the Manhattan Company had been taxed at the same rate as the surface roads, it would last year have paid the city, in addition to its regular taxes upon real estate, the sum of \$541,798. In the presence of these facts it is difficult to understand the conduct and position of the three members of the Commission who have been and are now so persistently playing into the hands of the Manhattan Com-What is their motive for wishing to make such discrimination against the interests of the city and in favor of this inordinately rich monopoly?

Mr. Starin declares, and nobedy understands these things better than he, that the Manhattan Company's estimate of the cost of the proposed extensions is gressly exaggerated. Nobody supposed it wasn't. A corporation which has out seventy millions of bonds and stock on certainly not more than forty millions of property, and is doing a business that enables it to pay 6 per cent on all these securities and still carry a large surplus, would naturally estimate the cost of new lines at a figure which would justify the issuing of bonds in proportion to the old issue. The Company complains of poverty, and asks for a low rate of taxation because, as it says, the money to build the extensions will be hard to get. If that is so, Mr. Starin will show it how to get along with about half the sum it talks of being in need of, and, having profited by Mr. Starm's information, it can afford to pay the larger tax to the city. Mr. Starin and Mr. Bushe may feel certain that the public of New-York indorses their position, and desires them to stand by it firmly. more time should be wasted in argument with the Manhattan Company. The thing to do now is to let the franchise for the new line. There are many reasons why it is a good thing to have competition in the rapid transit service. The only object to be served by permitting the present company to make further use of the streets was that of the immediate convenience of the public. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether that object would have been gained after all. It would be just like the Manhattan Company to obtain the franchise and then take its own time to build a sign of independence, and give the people a chance to believe that it is not itself largely the property of the Manhattan Company, there will be no difficulty in attracting all the capital that is needed to put Mr. Starin's proposed system into speedy operation.

EPIDEMICS OF SUICIDE.

There are seasons when suicide seems to be almost epidemic in large cities. During the last fortnight there has been an unusually heavy record of mortality from this cause in New York and Brooklyn; and there have also been many suicides in other coast cities. The cases reported have been in every rank of life, although the commonest cause is despondency caused by drink and dissipation. What is more remarkable is the fact that suicide is induced by prosperity as well as adversity, and that a large majority of those who end their lives by violence are either young or in the prime of life. Of the five cases reported in the local columns of yesterday's TRIBUNE the oldest suicide was under thirty-five.

Since suicide is frequently induced by despondency, it is reasonable to infer that atmultiplying cases. The weather has been most trying during this belated and inconstant spring, and it is not improbable that it has had something to do with producing what is called an epidemic of suicide. The young workman suffering from asthma and unable to go on with his trade might not have cut the arteries in his wrists if he had not been debilitated by sickness aggravated by climate. The despairing young women, who have been shooting and poisoning themselves, might have been less despondent if the April and May skies had been brighter, or if the spring following an unusually severe winter had been more genial and invigorating. Since climate affects convalescents slowly reacting from bodily ailments, so it must also influence those who are afflicted with mental depression, or baunted with disappointed hopes, or tortured with mad dening unrest. Some of these romances with tragic endings, like the rejected suitor's suicide on the threshold of the house which he was not permitted to enter, might never have been enacted if Nature had not been a coy and fickle mistress this spring.

While atmospheric conditions are to be taken into account as a possible cause of epidemics of suicide, the problem is only half solved. Why do two-thirds of the self-murders occur in youth and early manhood when health is most robust and the vital powers are unimpaired? That cannot be the effect of climate There must be something in the social environ ment and in the spirit of the times that serve to deepen the overshadowing gloom of these young lives and to inspire the suicidal impulse. Some of these recent suicides have been boys and girls who have hardly had time to get out of school. Whence have come this premature loss of faith in the resources of human life; this embittered sense of disappointment; this reckless baste in plunging into the outer darkness of the hereafter? Questions like these baffle the understanding. Maturity and old age rightly have the chill of disappointment that goes to the heart, the sense of disenchantment that bewilders even if it does impair the judgment; but even misspent youth and unlucky early manhood ought to be a long way removed from the nightshade of chronic despondency and the sheer desperation of selfdestruction.

It may be the social unrest of the world that is unsettling unbalanced minds and breeding discontent with an order of life that seems even to precocious youth stale, flat and unprofitable. That unrest is one of the penalties which the world has to pay for its educational advances and social progress. John Stuart Mill has described in his autobiography a period in the flush of his manhood when he was unspeakably wretched, without any apparent cause for heartache or weariness of mind. His education was finished; he was regarded as a prodigy of scholarship by all his father's wiseacre companions; and a great career was confidently predicted for him by his friends. But suddenly his ph'losophical studies, his economic polemics, his political ambitions and all human relationships ceased to interest him. He was overwhelmed with gloom and despondency, and apparently for no other reason than a precocious sense of the utter staleness of a life that he accounted not worth living. If a great mind like Mill's, with its even poise and immeasurable capacities, was temporarily overshadowed with melancholy, is it strange that

many a little and ill-regulated mind has its

THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD. The battlefield of Gettysburg must be rescued from the yandals who have taken possession of it. So say the survivors of the War of the Rebellion, and their demand finds a hearty response in the hearts of their patrict'e, public-spirited countrymen. The trolley company which has invaded it must go: as far as possible the field must be restored to the condition in which the company found it, and then measures must be devised which will effectually prevent the perpetration of a similar outrage in all time to come. Such is the popular demand which is growing in volume and in intensity every day, and certainly it would be amazing if it were otherwise. Gettysburg, as one of the great battlefields of the war for the preservation of the Union, and as the scene of the delivery of Mr. Lincoln's consummate oration, is in very deed and truth consecrated ground. Because of the valorous decds done there, and of Abraham Lincoln's immortal, ever-inspiring words spoken there, Gettysburg is consecrated. So the American people could justly accuse themselves of being recreant to the most precious of memories if they failed to rescue the battlefield from the hands of those who would put it to a common

That the trolley company will be ousted sooner or later seems likely. It went to work not only in bad taste, in violation of the dictates of patriotism, but, it would seem, in bad faith. In 1889 the Legislature of Pennsylvania formally invited the United States to purchase, use and occupy the field of Gettysburg. The avowed design of Pennsylvania in so doing and in creating the Gettysburg Battlefield Association was to preserve that historic field intact for high public purposes. The United States by the action of Congress signified its acceptance of the jurisdiction of the field. In the mean while the trolley company was organized. First it got possession of some of the Gettysburg streets, then of the adjacent highways, then of a portion of the field itself. "But let it be noted," says a correspondent of "The Philadelphia Press," "that it took no steps to construct its read until after Congress had on the 3d of March last definitely enacted a law giving the Secretary of War the power to occupy the field under prepared work done by a few scholars, but the the invitation of Pennsylvania. Within six weeks after that enactment this company suddealy swooped down upon Gettysburg, and without the knowledge of the Secretary of War or other officers of the United States began to dig and level and blast, and with a large force imported from Baltimore proceeded actively with work along the whole line." In the circumstances, the organizers of the company need not be surprised if their conduct is sharply criticised. Did they organize not for the purp se of running cars, but with the hope that in due time they would be bought off at their own figure? Their conduct warrants the

ent rprise is a discredit to all connected with it. The persons engaged in it belong in the category where figure the tailor who, on first viewing Niagara, exclaimed, "Ye gods, what a place to sponge a coat!" and the contractor who made an offer for the cedars of Lebanon, intending to use them for railroad ties. The War Department is evidently doing its best to put an end to the vandalism. Secretary Lamont recently ordered an examination made of the field with a view to discovering just how much injury has been done by the railway, and now he has appointed a commission to take such steps as the laws permit to preserve the lines of battle on the field. This is well, but it is not enough. In July thousands cill return to the field to dedicate a monument to their brethren who fought and died there. These veterans and the other boys in blue will not rest satisfied, we may be sure, until the trolley people have been driven off and the field has been restored and placed erratic genius had in times past allowed no opunder the care of the general Government.

PROFESSOR BRIGGS TO BE TRIED.

The decision of the Presbyterian General Assembly to try Professor Briggs will surprise no one; for it has been evident since the Asombly began its sessions that the sentiment against the accused Professor is overwhelmingly strong. Doubtless his opponents are entirely conscientious in doing what they deem to be their duty, but some of them appear to act as if the interests of the Church demanded the condemnation of Professor Briggs, no matter how strengly he may now assert his belief in the Church's teachings. Their minds are made up; and they are in no mood to weigh any plea that may be made in his favor. Since Professor Briggs first published the views for which he is now on trial the Presbyterian Church has never attempted to ascertain whether these views are true or false. That is the real issue in the case; it is the Asue on which the Presbyterian Church is on trial to-day before the scholarship and intelligence of the world. But no attempt is made to decide it. The authorities of the Church simply assume that their ex parte interpretation of the Standards of the Church is right, and that Professor Briggs's interpretation is wrong: and on that assumption they have made up the case against him. Welchold no brief for the accused Professor. His views may be technically opposed to the traditional teaching of his Church; in which case, of course, it is the right of the Church to call him to an account. But while so eagerly asserting this right, it ignores the duty lying upon it of answering these questions: What is the truth as to the matters in dispute? Are the Scriptures incrrant, as Presbyterians generally believe? Or do they contain errors, as Professor Briggs and others maintain? Not only is no answer to these questions forthcoming, but it is held that the Church is estopped from trying to answer them by the theory that certain fallible men in the seventeenth century answered them for all time. The mere condemnation of Professor Briggs would of itself excite no great interest or sympathy. It is because his oppenents insist on trying him by ecclesiastical prejudice and clamor, and without taking the trouble to inquire into the truth of his views. that he has gained the sympathy of so many intelligent men in the Church, as well as out of it.

Not long ago a conversation took place between two gentlemen in this city, one of them a conservative Presbyterian, which throws light on the attitude of some Presbyterians toward Professor Briggs. "But, my dear sir," said the outsider to the Presbyterian, "you surely can't believe that the Church will be helped by appealing the case to the General Assembly. "Maybe not," was the reply; "but it will keep Dr. Briggs on the hop." And the other day the Moderator of the General Assembly was reported to have made this remark to an importunate Briggs man, who was trying to introduce some matter favorable to the Profe-sor: "Don't you try to overwhelm us with points at this stage of the game." These are sidelights on the spirit that animates some

base-running, and therefore a livelier game. \$91,851. Mr. Starin shows conclusively that | hours of maddening unrest in youth and early | of Dr. Briggs's opponents. They are not | of the leading boards of trade and the citizens there, and that he has no thought of leaving St. Louis. are playing a parliamentary "game," the object of which is to keep the distinguished Union Professor "on the hop," with the hope that in sheer weariness and disgust he will finally "hop" out of the Church. We are far from saying that this is the feeling of all, or even a majority, of his opponents; but that it is the attitude of some of his eager and noisy accusers must be evident to every candid observer. It is also evident that they will play "the game" for all it is worth-we feel sure that they will overlook the seeming flippancy of the phrase-and the condemnation of Pro fessor Briggs by the Assembly is as certain as anything can be in this most uncertain case. For one of the standing rules of the "game' is that the Professor must go; else why were not all proceedings dropped when, on Wednesday last, he solemnly declared his explicit belief in the Creed of the Church, and his sincere desire to conform to its Standards?

> It is much to be hoped that Controller Myer is correct in his belief that the law providing for the distribution of compressed air and salt water to the inhabitants of this city is unconstitutional. He expresses the opinion that the courts will pronounce the act null and void as soon as it is laid before them. That it conceals a gigantic and indefinsible job is almost certain. One of the mysterious things about this tranchise is that when the bill come before Governor Flower for consideration the Governor called in consultation no one at all except Dock Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram, and, on his assurance that the bill was all right, signed it. Why was this How did Mr. Flower get the idea that J .Sergeant Cram was the only man in the city or State who could furnish him impartial evidence regarding the nature of the bill in question? Either Mr. Flower or J. Sergeant, Cram should explain.

Rapid transit for New-York is of a certainty as far in the future now as at any time since the commission was created.

All New-Yorkers must take pride in the fact that the schools of this city make such a fine showing at the World's Fair. It is stated on good authority that no other five cities taken together re able to compare with the exhibit made by New-York, which, according to Superintendent Jasper, fairly represents the average work by the pupils in our public schools. It is not specially average work done day after day by the pupils in prize, consisting, say, of some such rare object as a general. Herein would appear to lie one of the hthograph of Dishop Brooks; a second prize, a beautigreat advantages of the exhibit, and the reason for the attention which it excites. New-York State has a large share of the space assigned for educational work at the Fair, and New-York City is certainly doing its part in a satisfactory way.

A strictly partisan investigation, carried on behind closed doors by men who have a vital personal interest in the result—truly this is an era of Reform?

No. 44?

Bell boy—No, sar; cuddent wake him up, sah; but idd the best I could, sah.

What was that?

"I waked up No. 45, sah."—(Harper's Bazar. A strictly partisan investigation, carried or era of Reform!

The suggestion was recently made that steps be taken to preserve the birthplace of President Cleveland from the ravages of time. see no objection to this. The truth is that Americans are too apt to be neglectful of structures and relies which recall the glorious past. We suppose that hundreds of persons pass the Windsor Hotel, in this city, every day without an emotion of reverence, or any other thought than that it is a spacious and pleasantly situated hostelry of the first class. And yet, it is far more than that. It is an historical monument; for

In you hatel that fronts the Av., His day to anuman's breeze unfurled, There once the carbattled Roswell stood, And fired the damn heard round the world.

If the Supervisors of Tompkins County take the sound advice of "The Ithaca Journal" they will proceed at their next session to provide for the improvement of the county highways, under the provisions of the new law. Why should not the of the veterans of Gettysburg from this State | Supervisors of all the counties of New-York break ground for better roads this year?

Mr. Gladstone is understood to have expressed

desire to confer upon Swinburne the office of Poet Laurente notwithstanding the fact that that portunity to pass without criticising and objurgating the aged Premier. That he has not got the gating the aged Premier. That he has not got to office is well understood to be due to the fact that he publicly advocated the assassination of the Czar, and not to his rather savage strictures upon the company of th Ga., was an applicant for office under the present Administration, but the sycophants who surround Mr. Cleveland remembered that in his capacity as Editor of "The Americus Times Reporter" Myrick had had the hardihood before the meet ing of the Chicago Convention to express the opin ion that Mr. Cleveland was not an "available candidate for the office to which Mr. Myrick subsequently did his best to elect him. And Mr. Myrick, to use the chaste language of the politi cal ring, was thereupon "turned down" by Mr Cleveland. "Can such things be and overcon us," etc.? Or is it after all true that "Public office is a private snap?"

Assemblyman Otto Kempner has, at any rate, been successful in making a good many Democrats in this town feel decidedly uncomfortable.

There is some disappointment in Jersey City over the refusal of the Eric Railroad to follow the example of the Pennsylvania Company and elevate its tracks between the ferry and the Bergen Tunnel. Certainly life would be safer in Jersey City if this were done, and the Pennsylvania Railroad has found not only that it can run its trains at higher speed, but that it is no longer subject to damage suits on account of the accidents which were frequent whil its tracks were on the surface. The Eric Company, however, thinks that it is not justified in making the large expenditure that the proposed improvement would require. Why should not city, then, turn to and help it out-that is, bear a part of the expense? be an element of poetic justice in such a policy, since it was with considerable difficulty that the Pennsylvania Railroad obtained the consent of the Jersey City authorities to the change which has been so advantageous both to the city and to the railway.

PERSONAL.

"The Salem Register," of Salem, Mass., has su pended publication after an honorable career of ninety three years. The senior editor, Charles W. Palfray, who is eighty years of age, had been in the active service of the paper for fifty-five years; his father entered the office in the first year of its establish ment, and the connection of the two with the publi-cation covered the whole period of its existence. The junior editor, Ehen N. Walton, is sixty-eight years old, and had been connected with "The Regis-ter" since 1855, first in the marine department and then as a local reporter. One of the earliest and most profific of the contributors to the paper was Judge Story.

Percy Alden, warden of Mansfield House, th headquarters of the University settlement movement in East London, has been in Chicago, speaking upon the work in wheh he is interested. eight years old, a graduate of Oxford, and was friend of Arnold Teynbee, the originator of the versity settlement idea in London. Mr. Alden has been spending several months in Colorado and other Western States, studying life among the mines and collecting data on social, political and religious sub-jects. He will pay a visit to lesston and New-York, in both of which cities University settlement work is actively carried on, before his return to London.

Ex secretary Noble, in a letter received recently by a gentleman in Washington, emphatically dente the published reports that he intends to make hi

orations are of the simplest. A few bowls of roses or other simple blossoms, cut in the beautiful gardens at Old Windsor, and the rest of the decorations laid. upon the table, in plain glass troughs, straight and curved, and of quite cheap and ordinary kind, constitute as a rule the whole adornment of the royal dinner-table, the only notable exception being the magdimer-table, the only no three exception being the mag-nificent silver-gilt punch-bowl which stands in the state dining room, and is crowned with flowers on great occasions. For ordinary dinner parties, how-ever, the Queen's table is decorated with excellent taste, but great simplicity, the one inflexible rule be-ing that upon no two consecutive occasions shall they be in the same style.

The plaintiff in a novel case on trial at Booneville, Mo., is an aged negress, Edie Hickman, who is suing her former master for wages at the rate of \$0 a month for the last twenty-four years. She says that during all that time she has been held in a state of slavery and kept in ignorance of her emancipation. The lower court gave her a verdict for \$700, which the Court of Appeals has reversed.

Signora Duse was obliged to postpone her first appenrance in London on account of an illness contracted on her voyage thither from this country. As finally arranged she was to appear in "Camille" last Wednesday at the Lyric Theatre.

Mrs. Mercy Jordan, of Greene, R. I., has just celebrated her ninety-third birthday, at which there were present more than 100 members of the Jordan family. She is the mother of thirteen children of whom six sinvive, the oldest being seventy-three years old.
Among those present were children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, and great grandchildren of Mrs. Jordan, four generations of her descendants being represented.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Cincinnati Times-Star" says that the sturdy old American, William S. Groesbeck, is losing his sight, and has to rely largely "on his colored man 'John' to take up his book when he is forced by the weakness and wearness of his eyes to lay it down.

John is an intelligent man and a good reader and
possesses that very necessary qualification, a musical voice. But John has conscientious scruples. On sunday he will rend nothing but religious papers or literature on religious topics. History, poetry, romance and fiction are all well enough on week-days, but no persuasion of Mr. Groesbeck can induce him to forego his straitlaced ideas on 'propah readin' fo' de Lord's day,' and Mr. Groesbeck invariably spends a lonely Sunday, as far as John is concerned, unless he wants to hear about all that is going on in the religious world."

success at Last, -"You say she tried to stop a of it?"

"Yes, in a way. It wasn't her whistling that stopped the car, though; it was the face she made."

"tindianapolis Journal."

"The Boston Transcript" tells of a summer resort landlord who will get rid of the flies in his house in a novel way. He will offer prizes to the boarders who shall catch the most flies. fully illustrated souvenir circular advertising the hotel, and so on. The effect of these prizes will be to set all the bearders to catching flies, and the dining-room will be regularly cleared of them by the same persons who have been accustomed to complain

Hotel Clerk (to new bell-boy),-Did you wake up

Christian Conrod, of Delaware County, Iowa, who is 113 years of age, remembers having seen Wash-ington. "It was in Philadelphia," he says, "at the close of his last term as Preshienf. They had a great crowd, and the road was filled with people for ington. eleven miles. General Washington appeared at the need of the procession, and was accompanied by thirty-two of his old war officers and generals, and all on horseback. He rode a dappie-gray horse. He appeared to be a tell man, smooth face, large nose, and such a man as would be noticed in a crowd. General Washington made a speech that day, and I heard him. I remember that he praised his generals and told the people to be loyal and true to the Gov-erament. He told them if they would always listen to what General Jackson said they would never go

A young woman of Berwick, Penn., is a victim of the alleged announcement that by collecting a million stamps one can get \$500. She gathered the required number in about three years' time, and, falling to secure a purchaser, she has grown melancholy, and it is feared that she will lose her mind,—(Philadelphia Ledger.

A Lesson in Poverty and Luxury.—Little Girl—Was your folks poor when you were a little girl?
Grandma—We thought we were, my dear. We were pioneer farmers, and lived in a log cabin; but it was large and comfortable; the floors were warmly carpeted; we had plenty to eat and plenty to wear. But we raised everything ourselves, and made our own cloth. We had no money to go to stores, even if we had been near any; and so we felt very, very poor. There were two things we were all fond of, and, oh, how we longed for them, and how we wished we could afford them; but we couldn't, and it made us feel very miserable to be so poor. Those two things were salt mackerel and store molasses.

Little Girl—Ooo! Why, what did you have to eat, then?

"A middle-aged young lady wants a situation" is an advertisement that recently appeared in one of the Boston papers.

Ills Conscience.-" Have you no conscience?" shrieked the indignant victim.

"You bet I have," answered the proprietor of the Columbian Fake House. "And what's more, it's jist that very conscience that would ha'nt me all the days of my life if I was to let you carry any money out of Chicago; see !"—(Indianapolis Journal.

The story is told in Chicago that a drummer repesenting a big Grand Rapids, Mich., furniture house eagerly offered to furnish an elegant new cradle for the use of the Infanta Enialle, when he heard that she was about to visit Chicago.

In the Rural Postoffice, -" Any letters for me, miss?"

" Any for gran'ma!"
" No."

"Aunt Sally?"
"None."
"The Jinkins gals?"
"None."

"Why, you hain't giv' us ary letter in three

ecks: "Can't help it."
"Can't help it."
"Got any side meat?"
"Yes."
"Yes."
"Well, I reckon we won't take any!"-(Atlanta

It has been noticed that when Jack is deserted by

his Gill, he sometimes squares himself by taking

Fooling the Baby.—New Girl—Please, sir, the missus is out, and I can't do a thing with the baby. He cries all the time.

Mr. Whiss—Humph! Something must be dbnc. Let —me—see. There's an idiot asylum only a few squares away. Send up for one of the female inmates to come down here at once. I'll pay all

arges. - But what do you want of such a creature as that!"
"I think maybe she will be able to talk baby
talk to him until his mother returns."—(New-York
Weekly.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Charles Frohman telegraphed on Friday from London that he had secured the American rights of "Charley's Aunt." It has been running for over a year. Its author is Brandon Thomas. Mr. Frohman has made a contract with Victorien Sardou for a new play in the style of "Diplomacy," to be delivered here in sixteen months.

Maraus R. Mayer goes to Europe on June 3 to engage artists for the Patti company, and will spend two visiting Mme. Pattl at Craig-y-Nos. Jefferson S. Leer-burger will be the business manager of the Pattl tour. The proprietors of the Crystal Maze have set aside Tuesday, June 6, when the total receipts of the house from 1 o'clock until midnight will be handed over to the Press Club Fair Committee.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mr. Frank Damrosch's People's Singing Classes will give a concert in the Music Hall this afternoon to demonstrate the progress made since their or ganization last October. The programme is as follows: "God Save Our Land," Joseph Mosenthal; Resolute Lovers," Hauptmann; "The Two Grensdlers," Schumann (Ericsson F. Bushnell); "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," Handel; two songs by Brahas and Schumann (Mrs. Alves); "Sweet and Low," Baraby; mazurka, for violin, Wieniawski (Misc Geraldine Morgan); address, Frank Dumrosch; "Now Is the Time of Maying," Morley; Romance to the Evening Star, Wagner (Mr. Bushnell); "To Sleep." Walter Damrosch, and "Ecstacy," Mrs. Beach (Mrs. Alves); "America."

A concert will be given this afternoon at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, in One-hundred and-fifth-st., by the Metropolitan Orchestra (amateur) under the direction of Mr. Julius J. Lyons. The sole performers will be Miss Mabel Stephenson, Maximi-lan Lichtenstein, violinist, and Julius Ormay, pianist.